



BULLETIN

OF THE

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



MARCH 1941

VOL. 2

NO. 3

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CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Jean Casad, Executive Secretary

Grace Murray, Editor

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The BULLETIN is published quarterly (September, December, March and June) by the California Library Association and is distributed to members. Average circulation 2200. Subscription price for non-members is \$1 a year. Single copies of the Handbook and Proceedings (one number of each BULLETIN volume) are 50c, and other issues are 25c each. All correspondence should be addressed to P. O. Box 963, Sacramento, California. Advertising: Frederick A. Wemmer.

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THE EDITOR'S CORNER

C.L.A. Secretary

"Who is the Executive Secretary this year?" asks our public.

Jean Casad is a smiling young lady with a lively enthusiasm for librarians and their Library Association. Becoming acquainted with officers and members of C.L.A. has been one of the pleasant accompaniments to the vastly detailed duties of this new job of hers.

No, she is not a librarian, at least not quite. She attended the University of California, taught in business college, and, more recently, attended the School of Librarianship at San Jose, where she was a student assistant in the college library.

Former business and newspaper experience as advertising secretary and reporter stand her in good stead for her ex-officio membership on the C.L.A. Publications Committee now, too.

The Executive Secretary's office is in the State Library at Sacramento, where she can work in close cooperation with our President, John Henderson. Visiting librarians are always welcome to call on Miss Casad there. Her mail address is P. O. Box 963, Sacramento.

In private life she is now Mrs. Charles Bishop. The wedding took place on the morning of February 22, in the Presidio Chapel, San Francisco.

Wanted

The C.L.A. Office would like to maintain a complete file of the *Roundabout of Books*. In order to establish this file we need copies of Volumes 1 and 2, and Nos. 1-5 of Volume 3. Please mail available copies to the Executive Secretary, Box 963, Sacramento.

Proposed Certification Law

Your attention is called to A. B. 2149, introduced by Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson. The bill relates to the certification of librarians; it is of professional importance even though its provisions are purely voluntary. In its present form A. B. 2149 is identical with A. B. 1368, as amended, that was voted down by the Senate Committee on Education in 1939. Copies of the present bill may be obtained from your assemblyman.

In the interests of professional librarianship it is imperative that C.L.A. members give this measure their active support by urging their representatives in the legislature verbally and by letter to vote favorably on the bill.

Cumulative Index

Copies of the cumulative index to the C.L.A. Handbook and Proceedings, 1895-1932, are still available from the Executive Secretary at \$1.00 each. Jeanette M. Hitchcock, chairman of the Index to Publications Committee, reports that a second cumulative index for the period 1933-1939 will soon be ready for printing. Advance orders may be sent to Miss Casad now. The price per volume will probably be \$1.00 or less.

Books Offered

We have been advised that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th St., New York is considering applications for the International Mind Alcove Books. Town libraries serving 1000 to 10,000 population, which are permanent institutions, may apply directly to the Foundation for these books.

Publications Committee

GRETCHEN KNIEF
JOSEPHINE DE WITT
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GRACE MURRAY, *Chairman*

JEAN CASAD
BERTHA MARSHALL
ELIZABETH PATERSON

MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR

Compiled by ISABELLA M. FROST

DATE	GROUP MEETING	PLACE	TIME	SUBJECT OR OCCASION
Mar. 3-8	Assn. Record Librs. & Assn. Westn. Hosp.	San Francisco		Convention
Mar. 7	Spec. Libs. Assn. So. Sec. Biol. Sci. Group	Allan Hancock Found., L. A.	7:30 p.m.	"Work of the Foundation"
Mar. 13	Assn. Children's Librs. of No. Calif.	S. F. Pub. Lib.	1:30 p.m.	Book revs.
Mar. 17-19	Calif. Co. Librs.	State Library, Sacramento		Announced under "News Roundup"
Mar. 20	Special Libs. Assn., S. F. Bay Reg.	Drake's Restaurant, Berkeley	6:15 p.m.	Della Sisler: "Methods of Selecting Subject Headings"
Mar. 20	Professional Lib'ns Forum	Women's Athletic Club, L. A.	7:30 p.m.	Lecture. 35c
Mar. 20-22	Calif. Assn. for Adult Ed.	Pasadena		4th Ann. Pacific S. W. Conf. on Adult Ed.
Mar. 29	U. C. Library School Alumni Ass'n	Women's City Club, Berkeley	7:00 p.m.	Annual Reunion dinner
Mar. 30	School Lib. Assn. of Calif., No. Sec.	Women's City Club, S. F.	11:00 a.m.	Book brunch and council meeting
Apr. ?-L. A.	Reg. Group of Catalogers			Spring meeting
Apr. 5	C.L.A. Yosemite Dist.	Porterville		To be announced
Apr. 5	School Lib. Assn. of Calif., So. Sec.	Pign Whistle, L. A.	9:00 a.m.	Book breakfast (current books)
Apr. 10	Assn. Children's Librs. of No. Calif.	S. F. Pub. Lib.		Book revs.
Apr. 12	C.L.A. S. F. Bay Dist.	Stanford University		To be announced
Apr. 17	Special Libs. Assn., S. F. Bay Reg.	Lane Med. Lib., S. F.	6:15 p.m.	"Industrial Medicine"
Apr. 22	Professional Libns. Forum	Women's Athletic Club, L. A.	7:30 p.m.	Lecture. 35c
Apr. 26	C.L.A. Redwood Dist.	Humboldt St. Col., Arcata		Mabel R. Gillis and Arthur Gist, speakers
May 3	School Lib. Assn. of Calif., No. Sec.	Marin Jr. Col., Kentfield	10:00 a.m.	Ann. spring meeting
May 24	Col. and Univ. Libns., So. Sec.	U. S. C.	10:00 a.m.	Films; tour of new buildings
June 9-13	Inst. of Govt., Lib. Sec.	Doheny Lib., U.S.C., L. A.	9 a.m.-5 p.m.	"What's Wrong in Lib. Management?"
June 16-19	Special Libs. Assn.	Hartford, Conn.		Ann. convention
June 19-25	A.L.A., 63d Annual Conference	Mechanics Hall & Hotel Statler, Boston.		To be announced
June 22-July 14	Cal. Assn. Adult Ed. & St. Dept. Ed.	Mills Col., Oakland		"Adult Ed. Workshop for 1941"
Aug. 14	Riverside Lib. Serv. School	Glenwood Mission Inn		Ann. dinner and commencement
Oct. 13-15	League of California Cities	Senator Hotel, Sacramento	6:30 p.m.	To be announced
Oct. 16-18	C.L.A., 46th Annual Meeting	Hotel Del Monte		Book Selection in Field of Social Sciences

PHOTOGRAPHY IN LIBRARY SERVICE

NEAL R. HARLOW
California State Library

Photography today is equipped to work in the library. It is an accurate and facile assistant and offers real opportunities to build up the library's collection and improve its service. Some of its uses are commonplace or are being adapted to library needs; others are still to be inaugurated. A librarian should no longer shy at photography because its processes are unfamiliar or its costs seem prohibitive. First ascertain whether there is important work which photography can undertake and then investigate the possibilities of beginning it.

Photography's chief library assignments are recording and duplicating—to make a pictorial record of some object, situation or person or to obtain a copy of a record already in existence. The making of pictorial records is given little attention by many librarians although it is a project well suited to even the smallest organizations. Photography is a capital means of preserving the record of a locality, its buildings and landmarks, its people and their activities. Not often will libraries of tomorrow preserve a visual picture of communities of today, for while portraits of individuals may perhaps be obtained from their descendants, much of our local culture will pass unrecorded. Photographs are an important part of "local documentation," and a plea is made here for the preservation of such material in connection with local collections of newspapers, histories and directories.

Duplicating problems are frequently encountered in library work, and for many of them photography furnishes a specific solution. It is innately a method of reproduction and as such is more ac-

curate than writing, typewriting or other basically manual methods. In addition its operations are more quickly performed when a large amount of hand work is to be done. A photograph can reproduce illustrative as well as printed material and is a step nearer the original state than a non-facsimile copy.

With photographic equipment available, copies of material in the library can be supplied to patrons within the limits of the copyright law. Duplicates of maps, plates and texts which do not otherwise circulate or for which there is an extraordinary demand may be prepared. Reproductions of a few pages of a bound periodical will often release the volume itself for other uses. Copyright restrictions do not apply to material published prior to 1885 (56 years being the maximum period of protection) or to most government publications. The making by a library on a non-profit basis of reproductions of copyrighted material for non-commercial purposes has not in the past been generally regarded as an infringement of copyright law, provided that such copying does not involve a substantial part of the complete work and may not therefore be interpreted as an attempt to avoid the purchase of additional copies of the original. Copying, even by hand, of a single sentence of a copyrighted item might conceivably be regarded as unlawful, but such is usually considered to be fair use of the material. The reproduction by libraries at cost of single plates or tables for purposes of study, or the substitution of facsimile pages for those missing in a copyrighted volume, has not generally been questioned. Of course such copies must not

be republished or used in a way which would involve copyright infringement.

Notable contributions to the library's collection can be made in the form of photo-copies. Scattered material within the library, related in subject yet physically uncollectable, can be assembled in this manner. Picture collections are probably universally maintained and they may be extended photographically, much of the material coming from the library's own files. Uncollected sources not in the public library and perhaps not likely to be acquired can be copied and added to the hoard. Family letters and diaries of historical value may often be photographed, and occasionally a copy may be exchanged for the original manuscript. Relevant material in other libraries can be acquired in photographic form, and only a reading machine is needed to utilize the resources of many important collections. Film copies may not only be obtained from institutions but dealers' catalogs of microfilm books are now available from which regular book orders may be placed. The recent inclusion of film-books in the *Publishers' Weekly* lists indicates the growing interest in this new form. Out-of-print books, manuscripts, catalogs and other unique, rare or expensive items are being made available in this cheaper way. Microfilm copies may often be borrowed when interlibrary loan is otherwise prohibited. "We prefer an original, if excellent, to a copy, if we can afford it," but under less fortunate circumstances photographs are doubly welcome.

Photograph to preserve from destruction by wear, abuse or decay. If the original is deteriorating rapidly the copy will outlast it, and the copy may be substituted for the original in use, avoiding both wear and theft. A duplicate separated from the original is a form of insurance against loss.

Publication by photography is becoming common. Information and illustrative matter which would normally never appear in print, is now being distributed photographically on a well organized commercial basis. Photography is an integral part of many near-print processes; even mimeograph stencils can be prepared with its aid, making possible the reproduction by this familiar method of illustrative matter not otherwise within its scope.

Enthusiasts have heralded the advantages of microphotography as a method of saving library space. Involved in this program is not only the making of compact film rolls but also the doing away with bulky original records if actual space economy is to be realized. Consider such propositions cautiously, preferably in collaboration with other libraries, with the aim, perhaps, of eliminating all but one or two copies of sources which may gorge the stacks of a group of institutions.

Library routines are amenable to photographic modification. When required in quantity, unit catalog cards can be produced in several photographic ways. Such cards incorporating facsimile reproductions can be placed in the catalog to aid identification, simplify textual description or make possible the selection of an item for use without searching through the collection itself. Experiments are also being made with a book-charging camera with intent to reduce the number of manual operations in this phase of library work.

We need not limit the discussion of library photography to theoretical applications only, for there is much real activity which may be noted. In several California institutions catalog cards are being duplicated by the special "Dexigraph" method, and on a smaller scale this is being done elsewhere with regular

photostatic apparatus, copying a number of cards at one time on a sheet and afterward cutting them apart. The "Micro-card" process, developed at the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Hollywood, involves the photographic copying of catalog cards and their reproduction in quantities by lithography. The placement of pictures on the index or catalog card has been carried out at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, where 10,000 coins were copied on microfilm, and prints made from them were mounted on the backs of index cards; a "micro-inventory" of the study collection of museum objects has also been prepared in a similar form, a project involving 350,000 cards. At the California State Library a beginning has been made in the preparation of a "facsimile card catalog" of early views of Sacramento and of California maps, these being printed photographically on 3" x 5" stock, on the verso of which cataloging or other identification is typed.

In a number of libraries the preparation of microfilm copies of periodical and newspaper files is under way. The University of Washington is filming early American periodicals, the University of California is working on the early California literary publication, the *Golden Era*, and the California State Library schedules the placement on 35 mm. film of several runs of historically important California newspapers such as the *Alta California*, the *Californian* and the *California Star*. The Bancroft Library has completed the photography and reproduction in 8" x 10" paper print form of a major part of its manuscript collection and is receiving in large quantities film copies of material in the various Latin American archives. Making possible a similar project, the Rockefeller Foundation has granted \$35,000 to Brown University for use in copying ordinarily inac-

cessible material on Latin American culture. The National Park Service has made available to its divisional offices, including the one at San Francisco, portable microfilming equipment for copying historical sources pertaining to its restoration work. The historically important archives of the Federal District Court at San Francisco pertaining to early California land cases are to be copied on microfilm. 35 mm. film is also being used in the distribution of copies of holographs of the musical masters and of early printed music, making them more generally available to music students. Photography is taken into the field to record historical and anthropological finds in their original environment. At the Gary, Indiana, Public Library experimentation with the 16 mm. charging machine is being undertaken in cooperation with the Eastman company. These and numerous other working examples demonstrate photography's functions in library and related historical work.

Photographic copies are ordinarily made either upon film or upon paper. When using the familiar hand camera, photographic film records the view and from this film *negative*, in which the blacks and whites of the original scene are reversed, a copy is transferred to sensitized paper, making the *positive* print in which the tones are reproduced in their normal relationships. In library photo-copying, for the sake of economy the original negative is made directly upon paper or upon minute film. The paper negative process is generally known by trade names such as "Photostat," "Rectigraph" or "Dexigraph," and the small film method as microphotography. The photostatic negative itself may be used in library work or a black-on-white positive prepared. The use of microfilm ordinarily requires that either enlarged paper prints be made or that a

suitable projector, such as a reading machine, be employed. Other paper negative processes include blueprinting, black-line printing and the making of "reflex" prints.

Copies made directly upon paper are chiefly adequate for the reproduction of black and white material wherein but few shades of gray are found—printed matter, manuscripts, line drawings and engravings and the coarser half-tones—in which group is included much of the copy work encountered in libraries. For reproducing a long range of tones such as are found in portrait photographs, many lithographic prints, etc., or for properly rendering colored material in black and white, a film negative is required. The making of satisfactory film copies of this kind requires considerable photographic experience, but the reproduction of ordinary printed material either in paper print or microfilm form requires no great technical skill.

With what minimum of equipment may photographic copies be produced? Only sensitized paper, chemicals, a few pans and a dark room (not necessarily a "darkroom") are needed to make copies of library material by a *contact* method. If the page to be reproduced is translucent and is printed only on one side, place a sheet of photographic paper firmly against the back of it, shine the light so that it reaches the sensitized sheet only after passing through the original and develop the exposed print in the proper manner. If, however, the page is printed on both sides or is opaque, place the sensitized paper in close contact with the side of the page to be copied, maintaining pressure with aid of a glass plate; in this case the light is directed against the back of the sensitized sheet so that it shines through it and is reflected from the page being copied back to the sensitized surface. This "reflex"

print is also processed in the usual way. The last method produces a negative in which both the color and the reading matter are reversed, and to obtain a normal print, a copy of the reversed print is made.

Several types and brands of equipment are manufactured for making direct-paper prints. "Photostat" (Photostat Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.), "Rectigraph" (Haloid Company, Rochester) and "Dexigraph" (Remington Rand, Inc.) apparatus employ camera and lens, and copies of varying sizes can be made. Another kind of equipment does not involve the use of lenses, the prints being made by either of the contact methods already described, the apparatus providing a convenient means of carrying out the process. The "Photo Record" (Photo Record Corporation, New York), "Hunter Electro-Copyist" (Hunter Electro-Copyist, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.), "Portagraph" (Remington Rand, Inc.) and "Duophoto" (Duophoto Corporation, New York) are of this order. Only same-size copies are possible by the contact method, but the first cost of equipment is less than for the more flexible type and the results are satisfactory for limited library use.

Microfilm cameras range in kind and price from the adapted miniature (Argus, Leica, Contax) to the specially designed "Graflex Photorecord" (Folmer Graflex Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.) and the highly automatic Eastman "Recordak" Model C (Recordak Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.). Prices vary from about \$50 to several thousand. For the reproduction of material of normal book size when speed of copying is not a deciding factor, the Argus camera (model C-2, \$25) with Argus copying attachment (\$18.50) and auxiliary lens, is a satisfactory portable unit. For quantity copying or for originals of large area

such as newspapers, more expensive precision-built and at least semi-automatic apparatus must be obtained.

A choice of reading machines may be made from several models. The "Argus Microfilm Reader" (Argus, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, \$87.50) projects the image on a translucent screen 12" x 12" or upon the wall if desired. Designed for library and home use, it and the new portable machine marketed by the Society for Visual Education (Chicago, Illinois, \$57.75) are intended for copies up to quarto size. Eastman's deluxe "Recordak Film Reader," Model C (\$325), the Model D (\$185), the "Micro News Reader" (Graphic Service Corporation, Boston, about \$350) and the "Holbrook Universal Reading Machine (Holbrook Microfilms, Inc., New York, about \$200) are intended for projecting copies of material of greatly varying dimensions up to newspaper size. Simpler readers can be purchased for home use. In this class is the one recently offered by the Spenser Lens Company (Buffalo, New York, \$32.50), suitable for reading short film strips only and not for library use. A regular 35 mm. slide projector (from \$15 up) can also be adapted to satisfy the needs of an individual. Library usage demands of a reading machine automatic film protection and ease of loading and operation.

For pictorial work a miniature camera is economical for extensive use, but enlarged prints must be made from the small film. A film of 2 1/4 inch width is about the minimum size from which same-size prints can be satisfactorily made, and from such film enlarged prints can always be obtained. Commandeer a

staff member's folding camera for such work!

For the production of enlarged paper prints from microfilm a standard 35 mm. enlarger should be secured. Equipment for making contact paper prints from film is easily made or cheaply purchased. Types of photographic paper, chemicals and other material are recommended by equipment manufacturers. High contrast positive film is suggested for use in ordinary copying, and Eastman Microfile or its equivalent for the reproduction in black and white of colored originals. Color film is of course required for actual copying in color.

If photographic work is to be undertaken without previous experience it is well to read not only the manufacturer's instructions accompanying any purchased equipment but also a relevant book or two. A little knowledge of photography will contribute to a librarian's professional competence in this reading-machine age.

A relevant book or two:

Schacheri, M. and M. *The Fun of Photography*. New York, Harcourt Brace & Co., 1938. 356 p. (\$3.75). To brush up on pictorial work with the hand camera.

Eastman Kodak Company. *How to Make Good Pictures*. Now in its 24th edition. (\$.50) Eastman's concise, ever-selling handbook of essentials.

U. S. Air Corps. *Basic Photography*. Washington, D. C., 1930. 254 p. (\$.65; No. TM 2170-5). Comprehensive, practical and decidedly suitable for the instruction of the novice and the more advanced photographer.

Fraprie, F. R., and Morris, R. E. *Copying technique*. Boston, American Photographic Publishing Co. 1940. 128 p. (\$1.50). Sums up the practice of copying in one volume. Contains a chapter on making "reflex" prints.

ALL THROUGH WITH INDIANS

BERTHA MARSHALL*
Los Angeles Public Library

From a district not far from where the grapes of wrath are stored, a librarian writes that their young people's group is divided into two distinct classes: the offspring of Mexican peons brought in as laborers and the brightly sophisticated sons and daughters of the rich. The first group comes to the library to enjoy the comfortable warmth. They "read" *Life* and the movie magazines because reading is the etiquette of the library. The other young people know their way about and are promptly whisked off to college. There must be a few betwixt-and-between, but evidently not enough to constitute a problem. In most libraries the great middle class predominates, and these are the Young Adults who are getting deserved attention in California libraries.

The special Work With Young Adults was given impetus during the American Library Association Conference in San Francisco several years ago when the meetings, in charge of Emily Wyndham Kemp as National Chairman, were attended by standing-room-only audiences. Since then California libraries have evidently been so busily working out their plans that they have had no time to tell about them.

The plans, of course, must fit the group. They range all the way from a special shelf of books in one corner of a small library to that Cinderella miracle in Sacramento: the *Ella K. McClatchy Library for Young People*, with its Bel-

gian glass chandeliers, inlaid floors and oriental rugs,—and books. No one knows better than librarians that these miracles are few and far between, so it is fine to hear of the success of the librarians who have very little to work with. And some of the most intelligent work is being done in towns of not more than 1200 people.

It was in one of these small towns that the librarian decided to do something for the girls who wanted vocational stories and the boys who were "all through with Indians." She filled a shelf with books she thought they'd like, brought from both adult and juvenile departments. Then she subscribed to the two older groups of the Junior Literary Guild books, and she spent \$100 a year for two years in building up a permanent collection of classics, good biography, travel, etc. When any boy or girl tells her of some book especially liked, she looks it up and whenever possible buys a copy.

In another town the original selection of the books for the Young Adult collection was made by the boys and girls themselves. A group recommended by their high school teacher spent a summer choosing books from the adult and juvenile sections, and in the actual work of getting the books ready for circulation. With these books as foundation the collection is being built up by new books ordered especially for the young people.

A library not far from the Mexican border reports their Young Adults en-

The author notes gratefully that the by-line should really be, "Bertha Marshall and fifty other California Librarians." This composite picture of library service for the Young Adult in California has been made possible by the enthusiasm of librarians in supplying Miss Marshall with news of their projects.

Miss Marshall, by the way, is a member of the C.L.A. Publications Committee, as well as editor of *The Broadcaster*, famed staff bulletin of L.A.P.L. She is the "B. M." who writes its sprightly cover-editorials (and lets off steam louder than a peanut whistle in defense of her clan of fellow librarians, should the world just not appreciate them adequately)!—Ed.

thusiastic about having their own shelf of books. Additions are made every Book Week by purchasing thirty-five of the new and enticing titles, and three books are added each month to the collection which now contains almost six hundred volumes. Several "friends of the library" have made gifts of money to be used for these shelves: practical evidence that the community knows the library is alive.

The Readers' Aid is often in charge of this work in the larger libraries, and the books are placed in the Adult room where they are easily brought to the attention of young people.

To the attendants in a large, departmentalized library, the arrangement of a small library seems ideal for the work of bridging the gap between juvenile and adult books. The books themselves are not far apart, and there is opportunity to know personally many of the boys and girls, to cater to their likes, and keep a closer watch on their reading habits. In a very large library the work must be intrusted to many hands, and where there are a dozen departments, a wandering Young Adult is easily "lost in the shuffle."

In one instance there is a general chairman of this group of workers. She looks over new books and assigns them for review to assistants in charge of young people's reading in the departments and branches over the city. Annotations are compiled and made up into monthly lists called "Annotated lists for Young Adults." The lists are mimeographed in the Curriculum Office of the Board of Education, and copies are sent to all the high schools, and to each branch and department of the library. Quarterly meetings of the "Workers With Young People" are held for discussion of their problems. There are always special speakers at these meetings,

and book reviews by the members. Each branch and department maintains a subject file of the recommended books and, with only a hint as to the reader's interests, these cards point the way to related books.

Symbols are used on the books for Young Adults in almost all libraries. These are useful for attendants and for the young people themselves. It is the sign of a good book, and may be a Gold Star, a Circle Dot, a Y, or a Green Diamond. Several libraries use a capital "I" for Intermediate group, but we hope the readers think it is for a No. 1 book.

Thanks to the tact and sympathy of the librarians, the Young Adult seems to have no feeling that he is being supervised. The question of permission books seldom rears its ugly head. It is easy to convince the would-be reader that a particular book is boring. When a questionable book is included on the school's required reading lists, the student may be referred to his school library for it: a simple but conclusive answer to what is, in some cities, a real problem.

The librarians in charge of this work have various methods of publicity: talks before high school classes, bulletin board displays, hobby exhibits, book clubs, and book lists. A few libraries have a special fund set aside for these books, but most of them still purchase from the adult and juvenile budgets. A special fund, a separate room, and a Young People's librarian is the goal toward which they all seem to be working.

Whatever the methods, or ways and means, the most important ingredient is the ability to give color and spirit to the collection. To make the young people feel that the books are for them, that the library is theirs, and that they are important to the library.

PHOTOSTATING FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

EUGENE F. HOY
Glendale Public Library

Now that the day has passed when the purchase of basic photostatic equipment called for an initial outlay of upwards of a thousand dollars, the library of ordinary size is in a position to add this valuable duplicating device to its regular facilities. There are several quite satisfactory machines on the market which, with necessary supplies and supplementary paraphernalia, may be bought for about \$150. Once it has been acquired, such a machine will be found to have many valuable uses.

A Hunter Electro-Copyist was purchased by the Glendale Public Library in July, 1938, and in the course of the succeeding two and one-half years, nearly a hundred and fifty jobs of varying sizes and degrees of difficulty have been successfully completed upon it. A direct contact process is employed, and the method of operation is not difficult. However, an understanding of photographic procedure is extremely helpful, and a further study of the machine in operation will lead to a fuller grasp of its possibilities and an easier familiarity with those methods which will produce the best results.

Simplest and easiest of operations is the direct copying of a letter, a newspaper or magazine article, a picture or other item from a book. By this means, material pertaining to some specific subject can be gathered from a variety of sources into compact and readily accessible form. Pictures, diagrams and descriptive text regarding the construction of outdoor fireplaces, for example, were made more than two years ago and they are still in use. Whereas much of the material was copied from bound magazines and other reference sources not

available for circulation, the photostatic reproductions were specifically prepared for home use.

Somewhat more complicated, but fully as valuable to the public library, is this ready means of replacing pages which have been mutilated or torn from books. There is a duplex paper, sensitized on both sides, and obtainable in sheets of various sizes, which is especially adaptable to this purpose. Two negatives, one of each side of the desired page, must be made from another copy of the same book. In producing the positive, one side of the paper is first exposed through negative A (for example, page 7) and then the other side through negative B (page 8). If the same measurements are applied to both sides of the sheet, the resulting page, when developed, will bear the images of the type body on the two sides in exactly corresponding positions, the margins will be of the proper width, and, if care is taken, a sufficient breadth of paper will remain on the inside margin so that the sheet may be securely anchored or rebound into the book.

One of the earliest problems met with was the reproducing of a page from a tightly-bound book. In making the negatives, it is essential that the volume lie open, face-downward and flat, and in direct contact with the sensitized paper. It is, therefore, necessary to raise the book slightly in order to give clearance space for the excess pages. This problem was solved by placing the open book face-downward upon a piece of good quality plate glass which had been mounted on half-inch wooden strips which in turn rested on the outer edges of the regular printing surface of the photostat machine. With the applica-

tion of sufficient pressure, a clear image of a printed page, even that portion along the narrow gutter of a book, can be obtained.

It will be found that photostating is not so economical that it is sound policy to replace a page in a seventy-five cent reprint. On the other hand, it does appear to be a legitimate means of prolonging the life of a three, four or five dollar book, or one that is out of print and not easy to obtain. When a library has but a single copy of some particular volume, it can frequently be borrowed from the State Library or some other library for photostating purposes.

Duplex paper may also be used advantageously in the making of pamphlets of not too many pages. A sheet of ordinary typewriter paper size ($8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$) will conveniently carry four pages of print from an average size book. Assuming that the lines are four and one-quarter inches long and that their total number, including page numbers, title and chapter running heads, occupy a space of seven inches, there is room for a one-inch margin on each outer edge, and one of slightly more than three-quarters of an inch in the center of an eleven-inch sheet of paper. If the running head appears three-quarters of an inch down from the top of the page, there will also be a margin of three-quarters of an inch at the bottom. It is necessary to imitate, to some extent, the procedure of the make-up man at the print-shop in setting up the pages so that they will appear in their proper sequence. For instance, in making up a four-page pamphlet on a single sheet of paper, pages 1 and 4 appear on one side of a sheet, pages 2 and 3 on the other.

Recently, six copies of a thirteen-page pamphlet were reproduced. A number of calls had come in for information on military etiquette, and the material was

found, of all places, in a reference book on naval customs. A chapter dealing with "Army Regulations, Customs and Courtesies" answered the questions, and a photostatic operation made the material available in circulating form.

Ruled masking paper of the kind ordinarily used in printing film negatives by direct contact will be found to be very helpful in these processes. The opaque paper assures clean white margins and the ruled lines give a straight-edge guide so that the printing will appear parallel to the top of the sheet and in the right position on the page.

There is still a fourth use to which the photostat machine can be put. This is the making of photostats for patrons of the library. It is a way of rendering a real service to those who earnestly desire some article or excerpt, some picture or diagram from a library book. The work of copying can be done for a very nominal cost of twenty-five to fifty cents a page. If it succeeds in one particular—if John Q. Public is educated to ask for what he wants instead of indiscreetly taking it—the venture should prove extremely gratifying, and both he and the library should come to feel more happily disposed toward one another.

In this, as in secretarial work, there is sometimes the need for an eraser to rub out the mistakes. Here it takes the form of a chemical compound, ferro-cyanide, which is an efficient agent for reducing over-exposure and over-development, bleaching out smudgy margins, and clearing up any minor blemishes which have not been completely eliminated from the negative. A solution of hypo (sodium hyposulphite) should be applied along with the ferro-cyanide in order to obtain the best results. (Straight cyanide is a bit more effective, but it is also capable of finishing off the operator).

It is necessary to point out that in

using ferro-cyanide care should be taken to see that the prints being treated do not come in contact with exposed metal surfaces, as the iron content in the solution will very likely cause blue stains to appear in the paper. And by way of conclusion, it is only necessary to point out that a perfect negative will almost invariably produce a perfect positive providing only that some thought is given to the timing of the exposure and the development of the print.

There are things which this simplified photostat machine will not do. It

will not reduce or enlarge the material it copies. It is not equipped to produce prints of greater size than the machine itself or larger than the paper with which it is supplied. But within its scope, it will be found to serve efficiently in almost every type of ordinary copy work.

We at the Glendale Public Library feel that our photostat machine is filling a real need, that its purchase has been wholly justified, and that the making of photostats is a proper activity in a library of ordinary size.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS ROWELL, 1853-1938

By Benjamin P. Kurtz, University of California, 1940

A book review by SYDNEY B. MITCHELL

The formal biographical tribute of educational or other institutions to their deceased officers is often a dreary affair. This is not. Even to librarians the life of an eminent member of their profession could easily be dull reading. This is not. It can in fact be recommended to all California librarians, even those to whom Mr. Rowell is only a name, as not only an interesting and very well written account of his character and activities, but also as something like a brief history of the library in which he spent all his adult life and of the great university he saw grow up to use it.

Mr. Rowell's life was not an adventurous or eventful one. From his graduation from the University of California with the class of 1874, the first to leave the Berkeley campus, he remained in the service of the university, as librarian from 1876, and after retirement in 1919, as an active Librarian Emeritus and as Archivist. The author goes back to Mr. Rowell's father for the sources of his social and intellectual life and the character of his subject, giving an interesting glimpse of one very special side of early

San Francisco missionary work with sailors. Then he proceeds cunningly to weave together the life of Mr. Rowell and the history of the first half century of the University of California Library, its growth from the 13,000 volumes he found and catalogued in 1876 to the 400,000 he left on retirement. Its millionth volume was his own unpublished reminiscences, added in 1938. To this fascinating account of educational growth in a new state as well as the story of an individual's lifetime devotion to his work he adds a portrait of him none of those who knew him best can fail to recognize as very true. Yet there is no attempt to magnify his accomplishments by focusing all attention on him; the author always gives credit to others for whatever part they took in the building of a great library.

I consider the writing of this life a model for its kind. I commend its reading to all California librarians interested in the growth of their greatest library and in what one man could do in a lifetime of devotion, industry, understanding and concentration of effort.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES PROMOTE ART

NORMA OLIN IRELAND*

Since many contemporary artists of note reside in California, libraries in this state have additional stimulus for sponsoring art cooperation and for promoting the interest of art in their communities. Art exhibits, special collections, reading lists, and the circulation of pictures are means used by California libraries, according to a recent survey made with the cooperation of a dozen or so libraries in the state.

Exhibits and picture files are sponsored by most of the libraries, including such institutions as the California State Library, the city libraries of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, San Diego, Oakland, San Jose, South Pasadena, Richmond, and the county libraries of Los Angeles and Kern counties. Special collections are found in the Ferdinand Perret Research library and the San Diego Fine Arts Library as well as in some of the general libraries. Lectures and reading lists are sponsored by a few of the libraries. Also of special interest to art lovers are notable murals to be seen, for example, in public libraries of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, the South Gate and El Monte branches of the Los Angeles County Library, the California State Library, and the Oak Park Branch of the City Library in Sacramento.

EXHIBITS

With space sufficient to display from twenty to eighty pictures, a majority of the libraries consulted in this survey sponsor some form of art exhibition. In the Santa Barbara Public Library, the Faulkner Memorial Art Library and Galleries consist of two galleries, one for drawing, prints, water

colors and small sculpture, the other for oil paintings and large sculpture. There have been exhibitions of old masters from the 15th to the 19th centuries which have included good examples of Flemish, Dutch, Italian, English and French art. The local artists have two shows a year.

The Pasadena Public Library has had an imposing list of exhibits since the opening of the library, including such items as rare tapestries of Rubens design, choice and rare oriental rugs, collections of the William Morris press and of Cobden-Sanderson, rare lacquer, jade and carved ivory loaned from the Bentz collection.

The Palos Verdes Community Arts Association operates the Art Gallery jointly with the Library Board of the Palos Verdes Library. From ten to twelve exhibitions are held per year, with an average yearly attendance of 2500. Each exhibit is opened with a tea and reception to artists. A typical exhibit was that held last spring of the water colors of Thomas Hill McKay and Henry L. Richter.

An average of 3600 visitors a year attend the exhibits sponsored by the California State Library Prints Room. Works of local artists, print makers society shows, selections from the library's own extensive print collection are included; and once a year the Sierra Camera Club has a showing.

For years the Music-Art Club of South Pasadena has directly sponsored the exhibits of local and other California artists shown in the art room of that city's library. At the present time the art room is being used for exhibits sponsored by the South Pasadena Camera Club. Two local artists, Carl Lund-

* Director, Ireland Indexing Service, and author of *The Picture File in School, College and Public Libraries*. Boston, Faxon, 1935, and other books.

mark and Eugene Dunlap, gave oil paintings to the Music-Art Club with the request that they be hung in some public building. Both, a seascape by Lundmark and a landscape by Dunlap, have been hung in the South Pasadena Library.

OTHER COOPERATION

Lack of a special exhibit room does not prevent other libraries in the state from cooperating with local artists. Unique, but perhaps typically Californian, is San Diego's custom of having an occasional art exhibit by local artists on the library lawn! The same library also displays paintings by local artists in their main and branch libraries.

San Jose sponsors an early spring exhibit of hand-colored photographs of wild flowers, welcomed by patrons who wish to classify and identify flowers. The Richmond Public Library has a good collection of colored prints which they exhibit once a year. The art section of the Bakersfield Women's Club is anxious to obtain a gallery for the Bakersfield branch of the Kern County Library. Until this is accomplished, however, the library displays what it can in the hallway of the courthouse basement and in the branch libraries. A recent photography display was featured in the former, and they have just purchased fifteen Federal Art Project paintings to display in the latter.

Also important are the amateur artists' exhibits, sponsored by the Los Angeles County Public Library.

While the central Los Angeles County Library has no special exhibit room, two of the branches, South Gate and Torrance, do have them. Several of the other branches sponsor exhibits where interest in art subjects and art expression prevail in the community.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

California libraries are rich in fine art works, including many special collections. San Diego, with a collection of 1,488 art books, specializes in reproductions of masterpieces of paintings, architecture, California and local history. The South Pasadena library owns a rare set of etchings of California missions made by Henry Chapman Ford in 1883. Santa Barbara, with 2,500 art books, concentrates on Spanish and Spanish-Colonial architecture, and oriental art. A permanent collection of water colors by Charles Broughton (formerly of Scribner's) distinguishes the Pasadena art department, which also contains a collection of etchings from the Printmaker's Society of Southern California. The same library includes 5,700 art volumes.

The Max John Kuhl memorial collection of very rare and beautifully bound books is a special feature of the San Francisco Public Library, whose art books number 13,750 titles. In the Oakland Library is the Kate Cole reference collection of 225 California wild flower paintings and also a small collection of original prints by artists of standing, some local. Twenty-three art periodicals are currently received and there are about 5,450 books in their fine arts collection.

There are 3,700 prints in the State Library, as well as several thousand historical pictures in the California section and reproductions of the work of California artists. The historical material is used by writers to illustrate books on California, while local art clubs make systematic use of reproductions.

The Carnegie Art Set for Secondary Schools, a gift from the Carnegie Corporation, is listed as a special collection by the Los Angeles County Public Library, as a part of their 22,000 fine arts books. Twenty-two per cent of the total num-

ber of reference questions is in that classification.

Special collections in the Palos Verdes library consist both of gifts and loans. Outstanding among the latter is the Palos Verdes Art Jury Library of architectural books consisting of 135 volumes. The XVIth triptych, incunabulae and other rare books and art objects have been loaned indefinitely by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip; the old Roman statues loaned by Mrs. E. W. Harden; engravings loaned by E. D. Levinson.

SPECIALIZED ART LIBRARIES

Two libraries which are typical of specialized art libraries are the Ferdinand Perret Research Library in Los Angeles and the San Diego Fine Arts Society Library. The latter, while primarily for members of the Society, is open to the public for reference use. The librarian reports 1350 volumes in the collection, not including pamphlets and periodicals.

The Ferdinand Perret Research library consists of over one million iconographic reproductions of art subjects from the beginning of history. All items are mounted and filed by the Perret system which takes into account geographical, chronological and subject identification. It is recognized as the largest collection of its kind in the world.

LECTURES GIVEN

As many as 400 persons, at one time, have attended the Los Angeles Public Library lectures on art subjects which are given in connection with their exhibits. There are 50,345 art books in their library, including music. Outstanding lecturers, including such names as Leo Katz, Maurice Sterne and Warren Cheney, are often sponsored by the Santa Barbara Woman's Club. The South Pasadena Camera club has meetings each week in the local library, with occasional speakers on photography.

Last spring Max Pollak spoke when the prints room of the California State Library showed his colored etchings and dry points. At a June meeting Dr. William B. Pettus of Peiping, China, described his collection of Chinese block prints in color, which were then displayed. From time to time, also, the department librarian gives talks on prints and print making to interested groups throughout the state. From 50 to 60 patrons attend the lectures, on an average.

READING LISTS

From 500 to 2,000 copies of different art lists are distributed by the Los Angeles Public Library, including such titles as "Mexico" and "Photography." During 1940, San Diego reports that 500 copies of the one booklist alone, "Art for Your Sake" were given to patrons.

In the bibliographical field, Ferdinand Perret is now engaged in the most pretentious piece of work of any library surveyed: the preparation of some fifteen volumes, entitled *California Artists and Art in California*, which will deal with the arts and crafts of California in all phases.

Los Angeles County is outstanding in the number and type of reading lists compiled on the arts. Typical subjects include "You and Your Camera," "Flowers in the Home," "On the Study and Teaching of Art," and "Puppetry."

CIRCULATION OF PICTURES AND PRINTS

Circulating picture collections are features of most of the libraries included in the survey, thus making copies of all kinds of art subjects available for the use of art patrons. The Los Angeles County Public Library reports that "One outstanding request this year was that from Inglewood for twenty-five full face portraits of well-known Americans with long hair living between 1776 and 1830.

They were needed as models by a Toby Jug maker in Inglewood. The picture collection supplied eleven."

Santa Barbara's picture file consists of 160,000 pictures, of which an average of 3,000 circulate each month. Los Angeles circulated 162,198 during the past year. Pasadena has a collection of approximately 150,000 pictures, while San Diego has 69,513 pictures unmounted, and 9,291 mounted; South Pasadena has 10,166.

Over 1,000 reproductions of masterpieces, framed in brown buckram mats for hanging, are available for loan from the State Library. A set of fine prints, representing various mediums of work, also is loaned from the State Library on request, for use in study groups, clubs and schools. They are chiefly to be displayed in connection with talks and group discussion of prints and print-making.

Oakland reports 210,500 pictures in their file, of which 111,287 were circulated last year to artists, research workers, writers and others. Richmond Public Library's picture file is especially large for a small library, as it numbers 43,171, of which over 15,000 circulate annually. Berkeley Public Library circulated 13,380 prints for home use during the past year.

While the San Francisco Public Library has 2200 pictures in its reference department which do not circulate, it has 6300 in the children's department with an average circulation of 900 a month, and 5000 pictures in the music department. There are 36,000 items in the Los Angeles County Public Library.

FURTHER MATERIAL

Files and scrapbooks of biographical material on local artists are also available in some of the libraries, especially

Los Angeles and Pasadena. California print-makers are featured extensively in the prints collection of the State Library. Biographical cards for California artists, as well as reproductions of their works, are kept in the California Section; and comprehensive catalogs of the prints and book plate collections and a check list of Japanese print artists aid reference work in the State Library. A file of Christmas cards and a collection of book plates are frequently in use there also.

The most extensive records of California artists are to be found in the Ferdinand Perret Research library. They are now being completed for a *Who's Who in California Art* since the earliest days, a list which will run into some 25,000 names.

There are many special libraries in California which are also to be noted for their art resources. In the *Subject List of Resources of Special Libraries in Southern California*¹ are listed most of those libraries in the Southern area which have reported such resources. The motion picture studios are noted for their extensive picture files, newspaper libraries for their photograph collections, and art museum libraries for their specialized books. Several college and university libraries also possess good collections in the field of fine arts. The great Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery maintains exhibits of books, manuscripts, and art objects from its world-famous collection. *News Notes of California Libraries*,² October issue, gives brief summaries and statistics for every library in the state and should be consulted for information on libraries not included in this survey.

1. Mimeographed and distributed by Southern California chapter of Special Libraries Association. Compiled by N. O. Ireland. 20p. 1939.

2. Published by California State Library. Annual issue.

THE C.L.A. AND "MIDWINTERS"

JOHN B. KAISER

Librarian, Oakland Public Library

At least thirteen members* of the California Library Association were in attendance at the Midwinter conference of the American Library Association and affiliated organizations in Chicago, December 27-30, 1940.

Fortunately for our State Association, Miss Culver, Dr. Joeckel, Dr. Hunt, and Miss Ludington, though non-residents, still continue their interest and membership with us. If any other resident or non-resident C.L.A. members (not mentioned in the foot-note) were present at Midwinters, the writer presents apologies for not recording them here.

Of those mentioned, Miss Ludington, Miss Warren, and myself are members of the A.L.A. Council and Miss Ludington and Miss Warren also on the Executive Board. Each took his or her appropriate part in the deliberations and decisions of these bodies. Reports of the formal action of these two bodies have appeared in the A.L.A. *Bulletin*, January to date, and elsewhere, and scarcely call for repetition here in detail. However, the special attention of all California librarians may profitably be directed to "National Defense and the Library" in the January *Bulletin*, including as it does the important restatement of the Association's national policy and platform entitled "The Library—1941." The

Council's "Endorsement of Emergency Federal Aid," Miss Farquhar's presentation of "Libraries and Democracy," President Culver's "Seeing the Library World as a Whole," R. Russell Munn's "Preparedness Needs and the Library," together with "News from Midwinter,"—all in the January *Bulletin*, will repay careful reading.

Our resident C.L.A. members at the conference were all asked to contribute to this symposium a paragraph or two of impressions or comments. From those who did, came the following:

From Mary Duncan Carter:

"The Association of American Library Schools held two meetings during the recent A.L.A. Midwinter conference. The principal items under discussion were what library schools are doing in respect to National Defense, and how to teach reference work. From the report read by Miss Fay, president, I gathered the impression that the majority of library schools were not making any curriculum changes but were incorporating certain National Defense items into already established courses. For example, the new technical lists are being called to the attention of book selection students. The need of integration of the study of reference and bibliography to subject knowledge already acquired in academic subjects was the principal matter under discussion in the meeting on the methods of teaching first-year courses.

"The Board of Education for Librarianship sponsored a program at the University of Chicago in recognition of the Graduate Library School. Mr. Robert Lester of the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Charles H. Compton, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and Dr. Louis R. Wilson were among the speakers.

"The Public Relations Section of the A.L.A. is planning two meetings for the Boston conference. The first will be a joint meeting with the Reading Section, and the second a panel discussion on 'Statistics—So What?' with the H. W. Wilson Publicity Honor Roll as a part of the second program.

"I had an interesting conference with Mr. Gerald McDonald, who is making a survey of the library distribution of non-technical films. An example of a public library that maintains its own collection of educational films

* These were Mary Duncan Carter, Director, Graduate School of Library Science, U.S.C.; Christian R. Dick, Librarian, U.S.C.; Herberta L. Faithorn, Librarian, Richmond Branch, San Francisco; Mabel Inness, Librarian, the A. K. Smiley Library, Redlands; John B. Kaiser, Librarian, Oakland; Willis H. Kerr, Librarian, Claremont Colleges; Bess Lowry, Reference Librarian, University of California; Allie Smith Moore, Director of Library Projects, California W.P.A.; Althea Warren, Librarian, Los Angeles; Carleton B. Joeckel, Professor of Library Science, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; Flora B. Ludington, Librarian, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts; Peyton Hurt, Librarian, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and the A. L. A. President herself, Essae M. Culver.

and distributes them from the library for community use is the Kalamazoo Public Library.

"Conferences were held with John and E. W. McDiarmid and John B. Kaiser for the preliminary planning of the Library Section program on Library Management and Organization which is sponsored by the U.S.C. School of Government and the Library School, and which will take place from June 9-13, 1941."

From Althea Warren:

"The executive board met at 10 A. M. on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 28th, 29th, and 30th. All thirteen members were present and the executive secretary executed so effectively that mimeographed reports and memoranda two inches thick were demolished.

"Preparation of American libraries for the Defense Program was, of course, the center of the bull's eye. Chairmen of committees on Library Cooperation with Latin America and Federal Relations reported progress.

"A new bill for libraries was considered to be presented to Congress to take the place of the library provisions in the Harrison-Thomas Bill which is likely to be side-tracked in the present defense furor.

"A new statement of policy for 1941 to clarify library purposes was adopted with emphasis on the value of book services in the preservation of democracy.

"A salary schedule for A.L.A. Headquarters was adopted in conformity with a careful report prepared by a committee of which Miss Flora B. Ludington was chairman. There are not, however, funds in this year's budget to raise all positions to the minima.

"The 1942 A.L.A. conference was set for the last week of June in Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

From Herberta L. Faithorn:

"This year I attended my first A.L.A. mid-winter conference. It was a very pleasant and most profitable experience, one well worth making the effort to do. Four crowded, interesting days filled me with much enthusiasm. Although there were over one thousand members registered during the convention, there was much opportunity to meet and chat with old friends. . . .

"As for the meetings, the sessions of the Council are always informative—to see the association in action, to know what is going on before the Bulletin is issued. The theme of the conference, 'Libraries and national defense,' was emphasized with the material presented at the second session of the Council. Members present could not help but realize what is being done by the libraries and what the possibilities are for the libraries to aid in the national defense program and in the education for the democratic way of life

—the importance of the libraries in the present emergency.

"Of the group meetings, the one I enjoyed the most was the Trustees' Section. The ideal librarian for a small city was described by three trustees from three different communities. And then two librarians presented their formulae for a perfect trustee. All of this was done with humor from both sides. To complete the meeting, we heard a reassuring talk by M. W. Fodor, Foreign Correspondent, *Chicago Daily News*, on the conditions in Europe today and what he thinks the future holds in store for the world—all of it tied up with the relation of the library to the present conditions. There were other meetings supplying food for thought regardless of the emphasis on the phase of library work or the type of library in which one was concerned."

From Mabel Inness:

"I think that all who were there came away determined to see that their library makes every effort to cooperate in the national defense program and especially to help all citizens to preserve and understand the democratic way of life. It seemed to me that the Midwinter Meeting was primarily an opportunity for the Executive Board, the Council, Committees and allied associations to get together to conduct their business, and therefore, group meetings lacked the unity and benefits of a program designed for all types of libraries.

"The Association of Colleges and Reference Libraries had five well planned sessions with timely subjects discussed. I felt disappointed that the program had little to offer public librarians of medium sized libraries and that there were no general sessions. . . . As always the chance to see one's friends from other parts of the country is a stimulating and beneficial experience.

"Men librarians were certainly there in quantity!"

From Allie S. Moore:

"At the request of Mr. Edward A. Chapman, National Director of Library Projects, Work Projects Administration, twenty-six State Supervisors reported for a conference in Chicago, Illinois, at the time of the American Library Association mid-winter conference. Highlights of discussion included the following: W.P.A. assistance in National Defense, demonstrations for permanent library service in unserved areas, workers' training program, exchange between library projects, centralized book repair, maintenance of sponsors' interest through Advisory Committees.

"The discussions revealed that the purpose and place of W.P.A. library assistance varied in the different states according to established library facilities. This opportunity for an exchange of ideas on W.P.A. assistance would be of great value to State Super-

visors in providing libraries with assistance for the maintenance of normal service, and to make possible the expansion of library facilities to meet the increasing demands created by National Defense."

President John D. Henderson had appointed the writer officially to represent the C.L.A. at the A.L.A. Council meetings and to represent the C.L.A. president at the conference of presidents of state library associations and bulletin editors. At the latter meeting, I was called upon to report briefly on the highlights of the last C.L.A. convention and was named chairman of a committee of three to report, before the meeting adjourned, on permanent organization, nominations for the next presiding officer, and representation of the group officially in A.L.A. affairs. Many matters were discussed, among them: How to get school librarians to attend state association meetings; avoidance of conflicts in dates of state meetings so that commercial exhibitors might be better accommodated; program building; registration fees; membership drives; legislation, etc. The president of the Michigan

Library Association, Mrs. Dorothy T. Hagerman of Grand Rapids, was elected chairman for 1941.

I found of definite interest and value also the conference of librarians of large public libraries where problems of personnel, including orientation of new staff members, the qualifications of the chief librarian, library statistics, and the card catalog were discussed; also the program of the Trustees' Section.

The schedule of necessarily closed meetings of committees, boards, and specialized associations was as well filled as that of open sessions. For these, hard work was the order of the day and often far into the night. As usual, there were many small, informal and delightful luncheons, dinners, and breakfasts. Perhaps an enterprising Herb Caen could also have nosed out some interesting tidbits for a gossip column, but for most it was, as remarked the witty president of the Iowa Library Association, Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, trustee, "We left filled with inspiration—and aspirin'."



TO ALL CALIFORNIA LIBRARIANS, GREETINGS !

This is your A.L.A. President reminding you well in advance that the next annual meeting of the American Library Association is to be held June 19-25, in Boston, and my hope is that a very large number of California librarians will be among those present.

Please plan right away to enjoy many splendid programs, the Boston symphony Pop Concerts, and all the historical spots and hospitality for which Boston is famous.

The San Francisco meeting was wonderful, so now, my California friends, on to Boston !

ESSAE MARTHA CULVER

NEWS ROUNDUP

Being a Summary of News of the C.L.A. Districts, Sections and Committees, and Also of the Activities of Other Library Associations in California, by

ISABELLA M. FROST

*Chairman, Regional Cooperation and Professional Relations Committee**

Aeronautical Library Will Be Opened. A Western Aeronautical Libraries Committee to create a central repository of books, periodicals and information pertaining to aircraft, has been formed, announced representatives of Los Angeles airplane company research departments. Headed by Clement Skrabak, Lockheed engineering library director, the group will seek to meet "a growing modern problem of supplying immediate aeronautical data to the industry."

Association of Record Librarians of Southern California. Meetings are held bi-monthly on the second Tuesday of each month from October through May at the Los Angeles County Medical Association at 2:30 p.m.

C. L. A. Mt. Shasta District. Evalyn Peat, Tehama County Librarian, Red Bluff, has been appointed vice president (president elect) of the district, succeeding Thyra G. Morgue. Miss Morgue resigned the office when she left the Glenn County Library on January first to devote herself to evangelical work. Flora Hodge is in charge of the Glenn County Library pending the appointment of a certificated librarian.

C. L. A. Portola District. The annual Portola District meeting was held on Feb. 8 and 9 at the Hotel Petaluma, in Petaluma, with the theme "The Library's Place in America's Defense Program."

Mrs. Louane Leech Newsome presided. K. Dorothy Ferguson spoke on the theme of the meeting. During the afternoon members and guests attended section meetings for children's, reference, school, city and county librarians. Then followed a tea given by the Library Trustees. After an informal but delightful dinner, Dorothy Bevis spoke on "Rare Books Knocking at Your Door." At the Sunday morning breakfast meeting Dr. E. T. Arnesen addressed the group on the subject, "The New World Revolution Reflected in Books." The Junior Members finished up with round table discussions. Petaluma maintained its reputation of Chanticleer Town by producing the most delicious of chicken dinners and two-yolk egg breakfasts!

C. L. A. Southern District. Mrs. Carma Zimmerman presided at the annual meeting of the Southern District on Saturday, Feb. 15, at Laguna Beach High School. The session opened with a talk by Dr. Claude C. Buss, Professor of International Relations, U. S. C. A word of welcome was given by Mr. N. E. West, County Supervisor from the 5th District of Orange County. Then President Henderson spoke briefly on "Problems the C. L. A. Faces." The luncheon was followed by a talk on American humor: "Brave Laughter," given by Arthur Guiterman, author of *Gaily the Troubadour and Other Light Verse*. Althea Warren acknowledged for the Southern District libraries the many gifts and services received by libraries in this district. Members then joined special-interest discussion groups. A showing of the Montclair, N. J., public library

* Readers may notify members of the committee in their district of news and meeting dates to be printed in future issues: Muriel Mitchell, Public Library, Watsonville; Emma G. Quigley, Los Angeles Railway Corporation Library; Edith Schofield, U. S. Forest Service Library, San Francisco; John Paul Stone, State College Library, San Diego; Isabella M. Frost, Safeway Stores Library, Oakland.

film, "Portrait of a Library" and Warner Bros. "Great Library Misery" was given.

C. L. A. Southern District. Regional Cooperation Committee. Blanche E. McKown, Chairman of this committee, reports that an effort is being made to establish centers for the collection of local documents in a selected number of libraries in Southern California. A recent study shows that some local documents are not on local library shelves, while in several instances some of their own titles are not preserved. This committee has assumed the responsibility of promoting local documents centers in the public libraries where official reports of the municipalities may be found.

California County Librarians. The annual convention will be held at the State Library, Sacramento, March 17-19. Legislation of interest to libraries, problems in connection with defense activities, school service, visual aids, and various procedures and unusual activities of the county libraries will be discussed. Plans have been made for a dinner meeting on the Monday evening, and for the group to visit the State Legislature while it is in session.

California State Association for Adult Education. A very successful meeting of the East Bay Group was held at Mills College on January 24, with the theme "Adult Civic Education and National Defense." It was attended by approximately 100 persons from the Bay Region. David MacKaye spoke in the afternoon on "Methods and Materials in Adult Civic Education." At the dinner held that evening Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt spoke on "The Place of the Church in National Defense." There followed a panel discussion on "How Agencies May Cooperate in Adult Civic Education"; it was led by Mr. Powell, Dr. May, Miss Susan Smith, Mr. Camp-

bell, Joseph Conard, Father Kerns, Elizabeth Elson, and Eileen McCandless.

California State Documents Committee. The inclusion of additional near-print publications and those of the University of California is being considered by the Supervisor of Documents. He also plans to indicate in future issues publications free to libraries and those distributed by issuing office. Edwin T. Coman, Jr., chairman of this committee, is now working on a plan to gain wider free distribution of state documents to libraries. He would welcome your suggestions and criticism of the *Official Catalog*.

College and University Libraries Section. A most interesting meeting of this section was held on Saturday, Feb. 22, at San Jose. In the morning there was an informal viewing of the new library building under construction on the San Jose State College Campus. A delightful luncheon was held at the St. Claire Hotel, after which Dr. Dorothy Kaucher, associate editor of *Airplanes*, spoke on the subject "America's Frontier of the Air." There were four speakers in the afternoon session: Joyce Backus, Librarian, San Jose State College, "New Library Building"; Albert Gerould, "Pleasing Everyone"; Amy Wood, "Reader's Adviser in the University Library;" and Dr. Walter Nachod, "Comparison of European and American Library Work."

Glendale Public Library. Tooting its own trumpet may have been a suppressed desire of the Glendale Public Library, but with An Open Letter to Our Library Friends in November, 1940, an outlet was found; and the first issue of its *News Notes* was released from the Library's temporary headquarters. In each neat little mimeographed folder are interesting bits of news about the serv-

ice, chatter about books and authors and resources. To quote from it:

"Like a woman undergoing plastic surgery, we don't look as alluring right now as we shall when our operation is over here at the Main Library.... In spite of that closed look due to the lumber and window frames piled around our door, we are here ready to serve you twelve hours a day, six days a week..."

Institute on Government at U. S. C. The Library Section of the Institute of Government is to be held at the University of Southern California June 9-13, under the joint sponsorship of the U. S. C. Graduate School of Library Science and the School of Government. Theme of the program is "What's Wrong in Library Management?" Margaret Hickman, of the Los Angeles Public Library, is chairman of the program committee, assisted by Helen E. Vogleson, Lloyd H. Jorgenson, Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Frances C. Richardson, Marion Horton.

Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter is general chairman of the Library Section. A cordial invitation is extended to all librarians and persons interested in library matters to attend. The theme of this institute will be based on the survey which Doctors John and Weir McDiarmid are making of 300 American libraries. Employer and employee groups of those in attendance will discuss personnel, civil service, staff associations and unions, financial support of libraries, intra-library organization.

Junior Members Section. Mrs. Marie Wild, state chairman of Junior Members, presided at an Executive Committee meeting of the section in Sacramento on January 26. The Local Indexes Project, now nearly complete for this state, will be edited by Mrs. Norma O. Ireland and the committee, and published by January, 1942. It was reported that Juniors of the Golden Empire group met at

"brunch" on December 8 in the Hotel Sacramento. Junior Members of the Portola and San Francisco Bay districts had a business meeting at the Hotel Petaluma on February 9. Southern District members planned a picnic and meeting last November 17.

These various district gatherings will build up plans for the general session to be arranged by the Junior Members Section for the C. L. A. annual meeting in October. Frederick Wemmer, Solano County Librarian, has been invited to act as moderator for the session sponsored by Juniors on the general topic of Propaganda.

Section dues of 35c per year should be sent to the district chairman of the Junior Members Section as follows:

Golden Empire District — Allan Otley, Public Library, Sacramento.

Mt. Shasta District — Mrs. Elizabeth Draeger, Public Library, Oroville.

Redwood District — Helen Thornton, Humboldt County Library, Eureka.

S. F. Bay-Portola District — Ella Whittle, Goodman Library, Napa.

Southern District — Lloyd Jorgensen, Public Library, Huntington Beach.

Yosemite District — James Moon, Kern County Library, Bakersfield.

Members of the California Library Association who are under thirty-five years of age and have less than ten years library experience are considered members of the Juniors Section.

Los Angeles County Museum. An exhibition of the "History of Records" arranged by the Los Angeles Co. Museum will remain until the middle of March. Particularly interesting items include examples of the records kept by early civilizations; the first printing in America, that of Mexico; early California printing including the first printing done by Zamorano in Monterey; three model printing presses. Much of the material

in these exhibits was drawn from the collections in the Museum's Reference and Research Library.

Special Libraries Association. A bibliography entitled *World War II*, revised to January 1, 1941, has been reprinted from *Special Libraries*. Copies of the 16 page booklet may be ordered through the Special Libraries Association, 31 East Tenth Street, New York City. The price of a single copy is 25c; 10 copies \$1.00; 25 copies \$2.00; 50 copies \$3.00; 100 copies \$5.00. Emma Quigley is the California member of the S.L.A. National Defense Committee.

Northern California Regional Group of Catalogers. A dinner meeting was held in the Hotel Benjamin Franklin, San Mateo, on December 6. Frances K. Langpaap, chairman of the group, presided. Florence M. Craig of the Stanford University Libraries told the group of foreign libraries visited during her

sabbatical leave. Committee reports and discussion followed.

School Library Association of California. Southern Section. The School Librarians of San Diego were hostesses to the members of the School Library Association at a luncheon meeting at Rancho Santa Fe.

Special Libraries Association. Southern California. Special Librarians had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Henry Borsook of the California Institute of Technology speak on "The New Nutrition" at their February meeting.

The In-Service Training Committee calls attention to the two interesting courses offered by the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Southern California. One in Cataloging and Classification for Special Libraries has an enrollment of fourteen. The other, on Conference Leading, will begin the last of March.

THE LIBRARY'S PLACE IN AMERICA'S DEFENSE PROGRAM

K. DOROTHY FERGUSON*

Bank of America Library, San Francisco

America's defense program is mainly one of production. We have embarked on a program of preparing to defend ourselves by producing as much war material as possible for the other fellow to use, hoping that it will never be necessary to use it ourselves.

War these days is not just a bayonet charge, a hit and run affair. It is a highly specialized strategy. Manpower is, of course, essential. But it is the side that has the best aeroplanes, the best armored trucks, the best anti-aircraft defenses that will win this war. That is why industrial research is necessary.

* From a talk presented by Miss Ferguson at the Portola District Meeting, Hotel Petaluma, Feb. 8, 1941.

And library service, the ever necessary adjunct of research, is needed as never before. That is why we see on all sides such activity in industrial training: pre-employment refresher courses, supplementary courses, public school courses, short engineering courses. If Dr. Fosdick could say in 1917, "War is a modern science which men must learn," what would he say of the 1940 version?

We have, today, two very definite responsibilities: to provide personnel for the libraries within the Army and Navy; for all libraries to cooperate with the National Defense Program. The main change in the Army set-up from that of the last war is that all welfare, recrea-

tional and morale activities will be conducted by the Army. This includes library facilities. In July 1940 a morale division was activated in the Adjutant General's office. One section of the morale division is known as the Army library service. General Henry H. Pfeil is chief; Capt. John Wesley Ramsey has supervision over the libraries. Associated with him is Lt. Ray L. Trautman of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. In each of the nine corps areas, in Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Panama, libraries will be under the corps area commander. A corps area librarian will be appointed and he will help select the camp librarians.*

Who will provide books? The army has asked the A. L. A. to announce that no solicitation of reading material for the libraries has been authorized by the Army. Congress has provided funds. On the other hand, there is no objection to patriotic citizens establishing contacts with corps area commanders and supplying reading material. But the War Department wants to avoid the appearance of having sponsored a drive for books. L. L. Dickerson, Mr. Dunbarr, and Mr. MacLeish have worked out the plans with the Army.

The Navy is maintaining the library organization which originated in 1920 — serving stations, hospitals and navy research. Isabel Dubois directs these libraries.

In September 1940 a special committee of the A. L. A. board met with the Library of Congress, the chief of the Library Service Division of the Office of Education, representatives of the Army and Navy, members of the National Defense Committee, and others. The meetings continued during December. Money to map out and carry on a

program was contributed by the Carnegie Corporation and Rockefeller Foundation.

The program consists (1) in cooperating as we have already seen in planning the Army and Navy libraries; (2) in making a survey of library resources of the country; (3) in promoting studies of (a) use of library materials in vocational and trade training, and (b) public library service and needs. The latter is to aid the individual library in studying its own services and resources and in justifying to local authorities adequate appropriation for maintaining and strengthening those services at a time when expenditures will be scrutinized, and also to enable the A. L. A. to make public definite evidence of importance of libraries in time of crisis, as well as to study book needs (books which should be known and also books which should be written).

All libraries have the responsibility of helping people to grasp the meaning of democracy, to help them understand the fundamentals that make our way of living something to be valued, something worth fighting for. I like the way Mr. MacLeish expresses this thought, "Democracy," he says, "can be saved by educating the people to value the kind of life democracy makes possible." So there is our challenge. We must help with the technical training for defense jobs and we must create a background for these youngsters so that they may know and appreciate their inheritance.

The tale of the inadequacy of the book collection is the story told by practically every library. What is the solution to this problem?

I would like to see the labor unions, the boards of directors of the different trade associations approached and asked to donate money toward purchasing technical books that their apprentices

* Xenophon P. Smith, recently of Corvallis, Ore., is librarian of the 9th Corps Area.

need. I feel that the trade associations and labor unions will more and more realize their responsibility in the educational welfare of their members.

Federal aid to libraries is also something to watch. So far, in connection with the Defense Program, it is only being allotted to schools and engineering colleges to purchase technical books for the short courses in engineering. In some cases the public library has been allowed to house the books.

But to obtain financial aid, whether it is from our own taxpayers, from the trade associations, or from the federal government, we must impress upon the public that they can come to us for help with their daily job. We can help them obtain that job, help them learn that job. Our libraries are, I know, the custodians of culture; and let's hope that there will always be a culture to preserve. But at present, the main need is to educate ourselves, our men, our women to do a better job of defending our right to the possession of this culture. If that means making better mechanics, better aviators, better highway engineers of the youth of the nation, let us collect the type of literature necessary. Then let us go out and tell the youth of the nation that we have these books for them, let us tell the employer, the industrialist that we

are ready to help his employees. And if we need help with our publicity problem, let us go to the best publicity man, the best promoter in town and consult with him. Need I tell you that your own board of directors may be your best publicity agents, as most probably some of them will be on the local Defense Program Committee. So much for the professional and vocational training program.

Now what can we do to help our citizens to grasp the underlying meaning of events, in other words, to value Democracy? The librarian or a member of her board could meet more often with any group debating the subject of defense or democracy. Her contribution could be an analysis of the literature of the topic. A list of books is not sufficient; we should be the interpreters of literature and its salesmen. Any one can compile a list of books. But your customers, to use a very commercial term, have a right to expect from you an evaluation of the books and the magazines that you are recommending.

So let us get behind this program, according to the demands of your own communities, and each in his small way, in the light that is allotted to him, help this National Defense program so that freedom may never disappear from this world.

**Plan Now To Attend the
Library Section**

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

Topic: WHAT'S WRONG IN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT?

June 9-13, 1941

University of Southern California

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NEWS

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL

University of California Library, Los Angeles

Librarians as Surveyors

John Paul Stone, Librarian of San Diego State College, is one of three experts employed by the Board of Resources of the A. L. A. to make a national survey of union catalogs and bibliographical centers, the results of which are to be published in the summer. He has taken three months' leave of absence, starting in January, and will visit Seattle, Denver, Nashville, Atlanta, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Lincoln.

Gladys Coryell, Graduate Reading Room librarian at U.C.L.A., recently surveyed the magazine reading habits of undergraduates in the university. During a five-week period the ten most popular periodicals were: 1. *Readers Digest*; 2. *Illustrated London News*; 3. *Time*; 4. *Endocrinology*; 5. *Journal of Hygiene and Physical Education*; 6. *Nation*; 7. *Fortune*; 8. *Scholastic*; 9. *New Republic*. In tenth place, with a total of five charges, was *New Masses*—so much for subversive reading at U.C.L.A. Women proved to be the heaviest readers, but men selected a wider range of titles.

Progress is reported by the Committee on Bibliography of the Conference of C. and U. Librarians of Southern California, in preparing a Union List of Practical Reference Books in the libraries of the southern counties. Workers in this survey are Helen Cowles, chairman; Fanny Alice Coldren, Helen Azhderian, and B. A. Custer.

Staff and Policy Changes

Marcus Skarstedt, formerly Librarian of Whittier College, is now head of the San Francisco Junior College Library.

Benjamin Whitten is Acting Librarian at Whittier.

A. C. Gerould, Librarian of the College of the Pacific, has inaugurated a *Handbook to the Library*, and guided tours for new students. In order not to disturb readers, the tours commence at 7 a. m. The surprising thing, according to Gerould, is the number of students who attend the matutinal rendezvous.

Two years ago the University of California Library, Berkeley, divided its catalog. Now it is streamlining the filing, with the object of a simpler and more alphabetical arrangement. Important reforms are: all entries beginning with the same geographical name are interfiled, whether "official" or "unofficial"; in the headings all punctuation marks—dashes, periods, commas, curves—are given equal value, are disregarded.

C. Edward Graves, Librarian of Humboldt State College, reports a new library annex to take care of an overflow of students and books. In it are housed those books that have not been used for the last five years. From the circulation statistics of these books in the next few years he hopes to shed light on a possible stack policy for a new building, that would call for a live working collection of fixed size on open shelves in the Reading Room, and a closed-shelf collection of the less commonly used books in the stacks.

Important Acquisitions

The Donald R. Dickey Library of Vertebrate Zoology, numbering 10,000 volumes, has been presented to U.C.L.A. by the widow of the famous explorer and scientist. It is particularly strong in the field of ornithology.

University of Southern California

now houses the library of the late Hamlin Garland, a gift of the writer's family. Included are Garland's manuscripts and correspondence.

Among ten American colleges and universities to receive a grant of \$9,000 each by the Carnegie Corporation, to be spent over a period of three years for undergraduate reading material, are two in California: *Fresno* and *San Diego State colleges*.

Stanford University Library has received a collection of Americana accumulated by Judge E. E. Robinson of San Francisco, who was made Honorary Curator of Americana. Included are 500 books, 100 pamphlets, 130 letters, and a large group of colonial and revolutionary period newspapers.

Ram's Head, student dramatic society, has made a \$2000 grant to the University Division of Speech and Drama, for the purchase of a dramatic library. Dr. Hubert Heffner, head of the division, will head a committee made up of faculty and students to select books for the nucleus of the library. It is planned that the grant become an annual gift to build up the library for all students of Stanford University.

The Bender Room at *Mills College Library* has received from its incomparable patron, Albert M. Bender, its first incunabulum — the monumental four volume Latin Bible printed at Nuremberg in 1493 by Anton Koberger.

Notable Exhibits of the Winter

Mills College featured a chronological exhibit of 300 children's books, from the 18th century to Helen Gentry.

Stanford University Libraries showed privately printed Christmas books from the Director's private collection; Great Britain at war as revealed in official documents; works of authors whose

birthdays came in January: A. A. Milne and Robinson Jeffers.

University of California at Los Angeles Library opened the second semester with a comprehensive exhibit of Ward Ritchie Press books, 1930-1940.

University of Southern California has acquired a permanent exhibit, "The Making of a Book," the gift of W. Elmo Reavis of Pacific Library Bindery, which fills twelve large wall cases. It is modeled on the printing exhibit in London's Victoria and Albert Museum.

Librarians Extra Mural

Christine Price of the University of California catalog department spoke before the California Bookplate Society in San Francisco, on "Bibliographical Bookplates."

At the midwinter meeting of the American Historical Association in New York, Fulmer Mood, Librarian of Redlands University, presented a paper on the Historiography of the Pacific coast.

In the current *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* appears a scholarly piece of research by Willis H. Kerr, Librarian of Claremont College, entitled "The Treatment of Drake's Circumnavigation in Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' 1589."

The compiler of these notes served as chairman of the jury for the Rounce and Coffin Club's "Western Books of 1940" competition; he also compiled a catalog of the show which was printed by the Stanford University Press. Other Jury members were Morgan A. Gunst of the Roxburghe Club and Phil Townsend Hanna of the Zamorano Club. The third annual showing of books printed west of the Rockies goes on exhibit as far north as Seattle. Libraries desirous of securing the books should address Gregg Anderson at 1936 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles; and do so immediately, inasmuch as the schedule for the rest of 1941 is virtually filled.

NEWSPRINT

This selection of newspaper clippings has been made by Grace Murray to present a brief summary of California library news publicity.

"Oakland city employees asked the City Council yesterday to consider the establishment of a 40-hour week of five eight-hour days. The request was made by Miss Josephine DeWitt, library employee, representing the Oakland Municipal Civil Service Employees' Association.

"Miss DeWitt told the Council that the employees organization felt the shorter working week already widely recognized in private employment should be established in the city service. . . .

"The proposal was referred to City Manager John F. Hassler for study and the preparation of a report to be submitted to the Council at a future meeting."

(Oakland Tribune 1/15/41)

"As the first step in an eventual \$500,000 program designed to modernize and enlarge San Diego's Public Library, the City Council has agreed to provide \$100,000 in the 1941-42 budget to erect a 16,000-square-foot wing on the down-town structure, City Manager Walter W. Cooper reported today."

(L. A. Times 12/12/40)

Says City Librarian Cornelia D. Plaister, "Come to my office in the public library building and I'll show you the first 'plank' for the new wing of the building. Said 'plank' is a gift from members of the staff. I can tell you and everybody interested that the library staff is pretty happy over the building program."

(San Diego Union 12/19/40)

"When the North Beach delegation seeking a branch library for that district was leaving the (San Francisco) City Hall after a rather fruitless call on Mayor Rossi, the ladies were all presented with flowers by the mayor. Remarked Leo Bianco, chairman of the library committee: 'I wish his honor would pin a library branch on my lapel.'"

(S. F. Chronicle 12/1/40)

"First steps to provide San Franciscans eventually with a branch public library in every school were taken at a conference in Mayor Rossi's office yesterday. Under plans laid at the meeting, all future school buildings constructed here will provide for at least one room to be used as a library for both students and public. Such provision, the mayor said, would eliminate the necessity of purchasing books for both school libraries and public branch libraries and would eliminate much expensive overhead, as well as provide adequate library service to outlying districts."

(S. F. Examiner 1/15/41)

The age of literacy is upon us for sure. Good citizens of our state have looked on our public libraries with such respect and esteem as to have deemed them worthy of generous bequests from their estates. They have remembered that the house of books and knowledge is also a storehouse of beauty and utility, and that a gift to the public library will be a direct contribution to all the people of a community.

"According to terms of her will, the late Mrs. Hannah Schaberg, widow of former San Mateo County Clerk Herman Schaberg, left bequests totaling \$159,000 in cash and stock holdings. Among these was a bequest 'of \$20,000, to establish an H. W. Schaberg Memorial in Redwood City's public library'."

(S. F. Examiner 12/14/40)

"The entire estate of John J. Ryan, 86-year-old St. Helenan, has been left in trust to the St. Helena Public Library, it was disclosed yesterday when his will was filed for probate in the superior court here.

"The estate, said to total between \$12,000 and \$15,000, includes a small parcel of real property. . . . It is estimated that the estate will yield approximately \$30 a month for library purposes. The will naming the library sole beneficiary was drawn in 1929. Ryan . . . had been a patron of the library for many years. . . ."

(Napa Journal 1/10/41)

"The San Francisco Public Library and Golden Gate Park will be the recipients of more than \$200,000, it was revealed yesterday in the will of the late Alfred Fuhrman, 77, veteran attorney. . . .

"Mr. Fuhrman, in a holographic will, left the residue of his estate, believed to exceed \$250,000, half to the San Francisco Public Library for the 'acquisition of additional books on economic and political subjects.' The remaining half of the residue is left for 'further adornment of our famed Golden Gate Park.'"

(S. F. Recorder 12/18/40)

"A check for \$399.50, one-fourth the net estate of the late Nettie Trovinger, retired school teacher, was presented to the Santa Cruz public library yesterday for the purchase of reference books."

(Santa Cruz Sentinel 1/29/41)

"Two charter amendments which would provide additional funds for the (Los Angeles) public library will be submitted at the April primary election if the City Council approves a suggestion made by the City Library Commission.

"The Commission suggested increasing the governmental purpose tax rate from \$1.25 to \$1.28 per \$100 of assessed valuation, under one proposed amendment; and allowing the library department 10 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation, instead of seven cents, as now, under the second proposition.

"Representing a \$10,000,000 investment, the library and 40 branches function with 64.3 per cent less income than it had 11 years ago, the Commission declared in urging submission of the amendments."

(L. A. Examiner 12/23/40)

"Waging a brilliant behind-the-scenes campaign of economy that the reading public might have a full measure of service, the (Los Angeles) City Library staff under the direction of Dr. Althea Warren has devised shortcuts in routine, extensive indexes for quick reference work, and time-saving methods that have kept the public virtually unaware of the drastically reduced library funds...."

"When participants in cross-word puzzle and other prize contests poured into all departments of the library and wore out much of the costly dictionary and other reference material, a committee of librarians worked out solutions for the various contest problems and posted conspicuous mimeographed copies. The plan saved wear and tear on books and saved much time for harried librarians...."

(Christian Science Monitor 1/2/41)

"Sacramento has added another first to her list of civic achievements. This one is a library, unique because it is the first in the nation intended especially for young people.

"It is unique in other respects, too. The traditional library atmosphere has been banished from the Ella K. McClatchy Library for Young People.... In this new library which was the home of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. K. McClatchy, there are deep, comfortable chairs near a fireplace and magazines casually spread on convenient tables—a setting which seems to invite the book lover to steal a few moments from the rush of the world outside.... The garden, which is kept up by the city parks department, will be converted into an outside reading room when summer approaches.

"The three story building was presented to the City of Sacramento by Miss Eleanor McClatchy and Mrs. Charlotte Maloney as a memorial to their mother, Mrs. Ella K. McClatchy, who died September 23, 1939."

(Sacramento Bee 12/21/40)

The call for long overdue books to be returned issues from libraries under a variety of headings. "All next week will be Homecoming Week for lost, strayed or stolen books at the Porterville Public Library," quotes the Recorder on January 9. And, similarly, the Gridley Herald (12/24/40)

tells of "Old Home Week for Stray Books."

In San Jose, City Librarian Edith Daley "posted a 'conscience box' in which stolen books might be dropped at the library, the sign on the box reading:

'Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any books,'
'Yes sir, yes sir, one I took.'

A score of books were returned. Today somebody stole the sign, Mrs. Daley reported to police. The box will remain in the library lobby, however, unless someone carries it and its contents away, too."

(Oakland Tribune 1/23/41)

"An 'Indian Givers' Christmas' is planned by Pacific Grove's public library for all those patrons who have been under the impression that the library had given them the books they borrowed, according to Joseph Belloi, librarian." (Pacific Grove Tide 12/13/40)

"A drive for a county free library system in Shasta county has begun again with various P.T.A. groups and the Redding junior chamber of commerce sponsoring the plan."

(Sacramento Union 1/31/41)

"Survey of how well the Kern County Free Library serves the population of this county was started yesterday by Michael Hanger, social analyst of the division of farm population and rural welfare of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"This is the first time that such a survey has been conducted in any county in the nation and Kern county was selected for the research as being typical of the county whose library best serves all types of people. The plan originated in the office of education, division of public libraries of the department of agriculture.

"Request for the survey here was made by the Land Use Planning committee of Kern county.... It will take approximately a year to complete the survey as 'break downs' of the 1940 census first must be obtained."

(Bakersfield Herald 12/13/40)

"A comprehensive survey of the service of the Santa Barbara library will be undertaken immediately under direction of the Library school of the University of California in collaboration with the state librarian, it was announced Tuesday in letters sent by the library board to the county board of supervisors and city council.

"John B. Kaiser, librarian of the Oakland library and a member of the staff of the Library school, has been selected to direct the work, and John Henderson of the state library staff has been named to assist him. Philip Stone, graduate student at the University of California on leave from District of Columbia Public Library, will serve as a field worker. The local library staff has named Miss Sadie Swisher and Miss Mathilda

Lowery of its staff to complete the survey committee. . . .

"A broad survey will be made . . . including examination of the efficiency and adequacy of the buildings, branches and stations and equipment and books. The administration and personnel will be included as will the financial and legal basis of operation, together with a comparison of similar operations in other counties and communities."

(S. B. News-Press 1/7/41)

"The appointment of a corps area librarian to assist post commanders in establishing, operating and maintaining post libraries was announced today at the headquarters of Major General Ernest D. Peek, commanding general of the 9th Corps Area.

"The librarian is Xenophon P. Smith, recently of Corvallis, Ore. Smith graduated from the University of Kansas in 1921, was awarded a bachelor of library science degree at the University of Washington and in 1938 received a master of arts in general studies degree at the Oregon State College last year. He was in the navy during the World War.

(Sacramento Bee 2/5/41)

Fifty Years A-Growing seems to be the library theme song of the season. The Hanford Journal of December 18 noted that, "Mayor Eugene Cassidy has proclaimed December 27 as Library Day in Hanford and has invited the people of all Kings county to join in an 'appropriate celebration of a notable occasion'."

"The Hanford Public Library started its fifty-first year today, after a golden jubilee celebration Friday night. Author Ruth Comfort Mitchell of Los Gatos was principal speaker at the celebration, which was attended by 300 Hanford pioneers and present day civic leaders. She praised libraries, saying 'they make us forget, for a while at least, the bitter barriers and hatreds fomented by a world at war'. Several members of the first library board of trustees attended the celebration."

(S. F. Chronicle 12/29/40)

"Santa Monica's library celebrated its 50th birthday anniversary yesterday by entertaining numerous patrons who came to look over the records of the first meeting and books that have been on the shelves since the first morning it opened. Miss Katherine Whelan, librarian, is elated at the presents of valuable books given the library by some of its friends. . . .

"A bronze memorial plaque, which will be prepared by a Santa Monica artist, is soon to be erected in memory of the late Miss Elsie A. Mosse who was librarian for 49 years."

(S. M. Outlook 12/6/40)

"This city was something of a prodigy in the matter of books. It had a public library when it was four years old. This year the Pasadena Public Library has been celebrating its 50th year. And it was only four years ago that the City itself celebrated its golden anniversary. . . .

"The library is much more than a warehouse and distributing center for books. It is a cultural center in all the best meanings of the term. In the fiscal year recently reported, 946 meetings were held in the lecture hall and seminar rooms, with an attendance of 34,056. . . .

"High up on one wall, where all who enter the great room (the main hall) may read, is a motto cut to stand as long as the building stands: 'The truth shall make you free'."

(Christian Science Monitor 12/13/40)

Now that it's all over it looks just like another one of those "short, short stories." Under City Hall News for September 21, 1940 it was reported that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to place 10 amendments on the ballot, including the one "Blanketing all employees of the Library except the librarian, secretary of the commission and part-time employees under civil service."

(S. F. News)

"A hat for a slogan! This was the offer of the San Francisco Public Library Staff Association. The slogan is to be used on bookmarks asking for support of Charter Amendment No. 2, which places the library under civil service. Miss Harriet Collopy won the merchandise order for the hat with the slogan: 'A Mark for Your Book and a Mark for Your Ballot'. The campaign committee for Charter Amendment No. 2 reports continued success in its campaign. The committee has received the endorsement of many civic and labor groups."

(S. F. Recorder 10/29/40)

"The Public Library will sponsor a 'motorcade' tour through the city tonight in a final appeal for support of Amendment Number 2, extending civil service to library employees."

(S. F. Chronicle 11/4/40)

"How San Francisco Voted. Charter Amendments: 2. Library Department, civil service — Yes 143,515; No 60,004."

(S. F. Chronicle 11/23/40)

By amendment to the city charter, civil service regulations also were extended for the first time to cover San Jose city library employees. The Mercury-Herald of November 7 recorded the vote: Yes — 12,310; No — 10,567.

EAST BAY ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL

GLEN BURCH*

"Adult education and national defense" is the general theme of a series of six discussion meetings at present being conducted by members of the East Bay Adult Education Council. Taking the view that any comprehensive and thoroughgoing program for national defense must include provision for an intensified and greatly expanded program of adult education, the Council decided to discuss six areas vital to defense education—the fields of social civics, vocational, consumer and health education, education for out-of-school youth, and education of the foreign born. Meetings are held monthly and are led by members of the Council most familiar with the particular field under consideration. That as much of the discussion as possible will have bearing on local problems, the Council's Committee for Study and Research prepares, from time to time, brief summaries of current activities of the various adult education agencies in the region, which appear as supplements to the organization's monthly bulletin, the *Adult Education Observer*.

The East Bay Adult Education Council, which celebrated its third birthday in December, was formed by representatives of the leading adult education organizations in the metropolitan Oakland area, to serve as a "mechanism through which agencies and individuals working in the field of adult education might voluntarily coordinate their efforts and promote their common objectives." John B. Kaiser, Librarian of the Oakland Public Library, was the organization's first president, and the Oakland Library has been the Council's headquarters since its inception.

In 1938, aided by a grant from the American Association for Adult Edu-

cation, the Council conducted a comprehensive survey of adult education activities in this area, a report of which was published the following year. With data collected during the survey, a subject index to all adult education classes conducted in the East Bay was set up in the Oakland Library, which has since been kept up to date by the Reference department of that institution.

In the fall of 1939 the East Bay Council, acting with the San Francisco Adult Education Council, brought the Southwest Pacific Adult Education Conference to the Bay region for its annual meeting, and Council members took a leading part in planning its program. This conference was distinguished, among other things, for the fact that the only display used was a collection of books relevant to the conference's discussions, loaned to the conference by the public libraries of the region.

Around ninety adult teachers, librarians, evening school principals, parent education leaders, home teachers, group workers, club women, etc., now belong to the Council. Agencies affiliated with the organization include: the public schools of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, the public libraries of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Hayward, and Richmond, the Oakland Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the International Institute of Alameda County, the American Red Cross, Oakland Chapter, the Pacific Coast Labor School, Mills College, the University of California Extension Division, League of Women Voters (Berkeley and Oakland chapters), the East Bay Church Federation, the Oakland Forum, the School of Social Studies, Oakland Business and Professional Women's Club, American Association of University Women, Saint Margaret's House, the Jewish Community Center, and the Interfaith Fellowship.

* Mr. Burch, who was assistant in the Reference Department of the Oakland Public Library, and chairman of the Council, became Librarian of the Clatsop County Library, Oregon, on February 15, 1941.

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